A Synopsis of the Proposed Ph.D Entitled

Impact of various government schemes on socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes : A study with reference to Nanded District

Synopsis submitted to

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Impact of various government schemes on socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes : A study with reference to Nanded District

1.) Introduction

For centuries, tribes in India had been called "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "forest tribes," "animists," "backward Hindus," "criminal tribes," "primitive tribes," "backward tribes," and "depressed classes." They generally spoke their own languages, observed their own political and cultural patterns, lived in isolated areas, and were regarded as economically and socially "backward."

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Indian and European reformers called on the British government of India to do something to improve the lot of India's most disadvantaged groups. The 1935 Government of India Act announced that certain "degraded" groups in India would have special electoral representation in India's forthcoming elections. In anticipation, in 1936 India's provincial governments prepared lists ("schedules") of local groups meeting the "degraded" criteria. Tribes considered to be "degraded" were referred to as "backward tribes." In 1950, with the enactment of India's Constitution, these "backward tribes" were referred to as scheduled tribes (STs).

So, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up in 1999 after the bifurcation of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of providing a more focused approach towards the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (the most underprivileged section of the Indian Society) in a coordinated and planned manner. So various schemes are launched and introduced under this ministry for the development of this community.

2.) Need of the study

The present study is the need of time. As the government of India has been active and introducing schemes for the development of the scheduled tribes community of the country, we also need to be aware how the government schemes which are introduced are impacting on the socio-economic development of the scheduled tribes.

Nanded district is located on the banks of river Godavari in west-central India. There are 16 talukas under Nanded district which includes Nanded taluka, Ardhapur, Bhokar, Mudkhed, Loha, Kandhar, Kinwat, Hadgaon, Himayatnagar, Dharmabad, Naigaon, Umri, Biloli, Mukhed, Degloor, Mahur. But most of the population of scheduled tribes are in few taluka and we will be conducting the study in those areas. As many of the people of this community are still lacking behind in terms of basic amenities, infrastructure, literacy, standard of living etc. awareness and implementation of the government schemes by which they can develop themselves and the community is very important. With the help of this study we will get to know the impact of these government schemes on the social and economical development of the tribal community in Nanded district.

3.) Objective of the study

i. To study about the various government schemes

ii. To find out about the awareness of the government schemes amongst the scheduled tribes

iii. To study about the implementation of the government schemes in Nanded district

iv. To study the impact of the government schemes on the socio-economic development of scheduled tribes.

v. To study the impact of government schemes on socio-economic development on the basis of gender

4.) Research Methodology & Data collection

"Research is a systematic and refined technique of thinking, employing specialized tools, instruments and procedures in order to obtain a more adequate solution of a problem than would be possible under possible means. It starts with a problem, collects data or facts, analyses them critically and reaches decisions based on the actual evidence." -C.C.Crawford

As above stated definition, this research will try to collect more and more relevant information with tools like Primary and Secondary collection of data.

Collection of data refers to a purposive gathering of information relevant to the subject matter of the study from the units under investigation. Primary data are original, collected by researcher for the first time for any investigation and used for statistical analysis. Secondary data are collected by others and used by others. It is mostly published in newspapers, periodicals Journals and authentic websites etc.

The primary data will be collected by the researcher from the respondents, beneficiaries of various government schemes with respect to Scheduled Tribe category. Considering time and energy constraint the researcher will be selecting the sample size of 400 respondents or 1% of the population whichever is less. The secondary data will be collected through websites, tribal development office, tribal welfare offices.

5.) Hypothesis

i.) There is no association between location and socio-economic development of the respondents

ii.) There is no association between gender and socio-economic development of respondents

6.) Scope of the study

a) Geographical scope:

This study is based upon the central and state government schemes but will be limited to 5 taluka of Nanded District as most of the population of ST lives in these areas. The taluka which will be included are :

Nanded

Kinwat

Bhokar

Hadgaon

Himayatnagar

b) Periodical scope:

For this research study, the data will be collected for the past 5 years particularly for secondary data and past 3 years for primary data.

c) Operational scope:

The study covers the information about the people who are actually benefitted by the various government schemes. The sample study of 400 respondents located in Nanded district will be made. The sample size will be carefully selected to cover various schemes introduced by the government of India.

7.) Chapter scheme

i.) Introduction

ii.) Profile of Nanded district

iii.) Review of literature

iv.) Research Methodology

v.) Analysis and Interpretation of data

vi.) Findings, Conclusions and Suggestions

The above chapter scheme is tentative. Depending on actual research work it may change in the course of study.

(Sonali wakode) (Dr. Harishchandra Patange)

Research scholar Research guide